

THE UNITY OF NATIONS

BY RUTH TAYLOR.

Some people today are disturbed by the phrase United Nations, feeling that it is a union in which we will do all the giving and none of the getting—that it is an alliance which is definitely entangling and which will be a handicap once the war is over.

They overlook the fact that the United Nations were not united by the plots of dreamy-eyed internationalists, but by knife-thrusts of the Axis realists. It was the attack upon the nations that united them. And, whether we like it or not, we must remember that no one nation could have survived alone against the powers arrayed against us. We would have put up a good fight alone, but it could only have been a struggle against hopeless odds.

England would have gone down fighting had our isolationists and the "party-liners" been able to stop the flow of supplies from here. Then the Nazis would have had air bases from which to destroy our cities at ease. They would have brought the war home to the Mississippi.

It was common danger that brought the United Nations together. If we did not stay together, our fight will have been in vain. We are but one of the champions of the rights of Mankind.

The unity we have learned is an intangible thing, difficult to comprehend in its larger sphere. Enforced cooperation in the common light has brought us nearer to understanding each other. In our present relations it is easier of comprehension. Men from different nations, from different backgrounds, of different speech, of different faiths have teamed together, fought together, joked together and earned that they all have one thing in common—the desire to protect their homes and families and their way of life.

We must keep this unity of nations intact in peace as well as in war. Raymond Clapper after his trip to the war and neutral fronts made this stirring observation, "This time peace is going to take the same qualities that war demands. Peace will not be the opposite of war but a continuation of it. Peace this time must consist of disarming the enemy, of keeping him disarmed and our side armed. The Allies must stand together after the fighting or they will be defeated one by one as they almost were in the war. Peace will require the same aggressive, confident, realistic collaboration that has meant the self-preservation of each of us in this war."

We must stand together in a common cause, but that does not and it must not mean accepting their way of life as ours. We will not compromise our own ideals, but we will work together toward a common goal—the permanent peace of a world of free men.

CORN CROP OUT BY DRY WEATHER

Unfavorable weather conditions this summer in Pennsylvania have injured the crop of sweet corn intended for canning and drying to such an extent that the indicated production has dropped more than half a ton per acre below 1942 production, according to the most recent survey by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service in the State Department of Agriculture.

Although the Pennsylvania acreage planted in sweet corn for processing, was 20 per cent greater this year than last, the hot dry weather that prevailed in the southeastern counties had by August 1st reduced the indicated production to a point estimated to be 4,000 tons below the 1942 crop, the report reveals. According to these estimates this year's production should be 31,300 tons from 17,400 acres, whereas last year's crop of 35,300 tons of sweet corn for processing was grown on 14,700 acres.

"It is the late panted sweet corn that has been hit the hardest in our southeastern section," said Miles Horst, state secretary of agriculture, in commenting on the situation. "It is this crop that the canners and dryers depend upon largely for processing. There has been more rain-fall in the central northern and western portions of the state and all the crops in general are better in those areas."

LOWER TOBACCO YIELD INDICATED FOR THIS YEAR

Stocks of type 41 Pennsylvania seedleaf tobacco held by dealers, manufacturers, warehouses and cooperatives totaled 198,273,000 pounds on July 1st, the date of the most recent survey by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service in the State Department of Agriculture.

This amount is 2,400,000 pounds less than the total held on April 1, and nearly twelve and a half million pounds under stocks on hand July 1, 1942.

Type Havana 53 Seed on hand July 1 totaled 2,143,000 pounds, compared with 3,173,000 pounds a year ago, a drop of 1,030,000 pounds.

The indicated production of all the Pennsylvania tobaccos for this year was estimated on August 1st to be 43,680,000 pounds compared with 46,016,000 pounds produced in 1942.

TEN PCT. INCREASE IN EGG PRODUCTION

The record number of laying hens this year, by laying 211,000,000 eggs during the month of July, brought the total eggs produced for the first seven months of this year to more than one and three-quarter billions. This amazing total, 1,763,000,000 to

and pullets on Pennsylvania farms be exact, represents a substantial contribution by Keystone state egg layers to the war time food supply, and is a ten per cent increase over production for the same period last year.

According to information issued recently by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service in the State Department of Agriculture, there was a season dropping off in the number of eggs and the number of layers in July. Reports for June showed 10,-

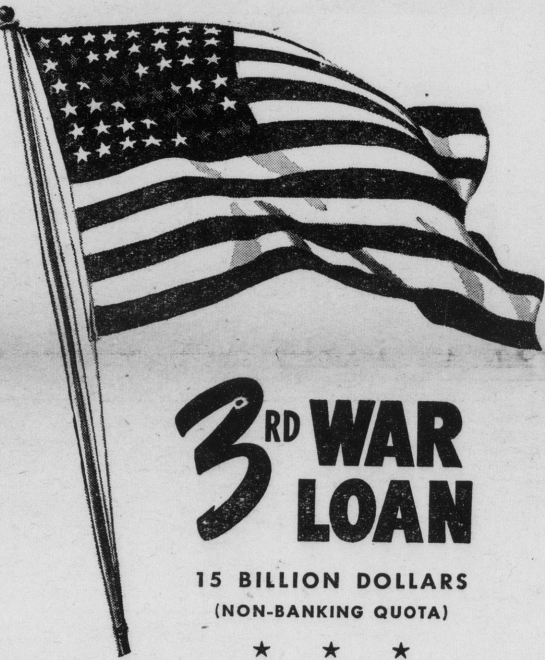
001,000 hens and pullets of laying age on Pennsylvania farms, but for July this number had dropped to 13,974,000, a loss of 1,027,000, or seven per cent, which is about twice the average rate of decrease. Observers say this high percentage

is due to the normal seasonal drop, plus unusually large sales of laying hens for meat, and a steadily increasing scarcity and cost of poultry feed. The July egg production of 211 million was 27 million eggs under the June production, but still represents

a new all time high for the month. —Water blisters usually occur where there has been rubbing, as of a shoe or handling of a work tool. —Your duty right now is to help in putting the Bond Drive over!

Thursday Sept. 9

THE 3rd WAR LOAN DRIVE STARTS —TO BACK THE INVASION!



What you will be asked to do—

MARK well the date—Thursday, September 9th. For on that day, you must answer to your country's call.

On that day, the 3rd War Loan Drive opens. You will be asked to back our fighting forces to the very limit of your resources. You will be asked to go ALL-OUT FOR INVASION by investing in EXTRA War Bonds—more War Bonds than you perhaps think you can possibly afford.

To meet the national quota, every individual in the country who earns a wage or draws an income or has accumulated funds must invest, if he possibly can, in at least one EXTRA \$100 War Bond. Those who can, must invest in more bonds—hundreds and thousands of dollars' worth more.

Scrape up the money from every source you can . . . turn in all the loose cash you carry with you . . . dig out what you had tucked away "just in case." Go without pleasures, luxuries, even necessities this September. And give our fighting men the things they need to fight with—and win.

These men are throwing everything they have into this fierce invasion push. They are giving their blood, their lives. No one can put a price on such courage, self-sacrifice, devotion. But you can show you're with them to the limit! You can say it with Bonds . . . EXTRA Bonds this month.

World's Safest Investments

For this 3rd War Loan, you will be offered a choice of various government securities. Choose the one that fits your requirements.

United States War Savings Bonds Series "E"; gives you back \$4 for every \$3 when the bond matures. Interest 2.9% a year, compounded semiannually, if held to maturity. Denominations: \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Redemption: Anytime 60 days after issue date. Price: 75% of maturity value.

2 1/2% Treasury Bonds of 1964-1969; readily marketable, acceptable as bank collateral. Redeemable at par and accrued interest for the purpose of satisfying Federal estate taxes. Dated September 15, 1943; due December 15, 1969. Denominations: \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000. Price: par and accrued interest.

Other securities: Series "C" Savings Notes; 7/8% Certificates of Indebtedness; 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-1953; United States Savings Bonds series "F"; United States Savings Bonds series "G."

BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS

THIS ADVERTISEMENT SPONSORED IN BEHALF OF THE WAR BOND CAMPAIGN BY THESE NORTH COUNTY BUSINESS FIRMS AND ORGANIZATIONS—

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Walter McCoy Post No. 614 | VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
John White Post, No. 779, PATTON |
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CARROLLTOWN PENNA. | GEORGE C. HOPPEL
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